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Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Jerusalem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, in particular its provisions regarding the City of Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolution 36/120 E of 10 December 1981 and all subsequent resolutions, including resolution 56/31 of 3 December 2001, in which it, inter alia, determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions relevant to Jerusalem, including resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, inter alia, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States which had established diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[1] and recalling resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Expressing its grave concern at any action taken by any body, governmental or non-governmental, in violation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

[1] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

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Expressing its grave concern in particular about the continuation by Israel, occupying Power, of illegal settlement activities and its construction of the wal and around East Jerusalem and the further isolation of the city from the rest of Occupied Palestinian Territory, which is having a detrimental effect on the lives Palestinians and could prejudge a final status agreement on Jerusalem,

Reaffirming that the international community, through the United Nations, a legitimate interest in the question of the City of Jerusalem and the protection the unique spiritual, religious and cultural dimensions of the city, as foreseen relevant United Nations resolutions on this matter,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Reiterates its determination* that any actions taken by Israel to impose laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem are illegal therefore null and void and have no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and calls o more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nati resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Stresses* that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question the City of Jerusalem should take into account the legitimate concerns of both Palestinian and Israeli sides and should include internationally guarant provisions to ensure the freedom of religion and of conscience of its inhabitants, well as permanent, free and unhindered access to the holy places by the people of religions and nationalities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] A/60/258